(11th YEAR.) THE (No. 2487.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1794.

NIEUPORT, June 6.

"DETACHMENTS from our garrison, which consisted of about 700 men, and was composed of the 20th Hanoverian regiment of foot, and of the legion of La Chaire, and of one squadron of Heslian grenadiers, marched this morning at nine o'clock, with four field pieces, from this place by the gate of Dunkirk. Their destination was unknown. Immediately after their departure, every gate was shut, and our inhabitants began to be alarmed, till four o'clock in the evening, when a small detachment of our troops returned, and conducted hither some French prisoners they had taken in an engagement that took place near Furnes. We then learnt, that the above detachment had divided into two columns, one of which marched along the canal, and the other to Fall Dunkirk, in order to dislodge a corps of republicans that occupied Furnes; that they had completely succeeded in their enterprise, routed the Brunoy, taken the above prisoners, and that the Heslian grenadiers were still in pursuit of the republican troops. The prisoners bear the most wretched appearance. Our loss is not considerable, but captain Firanval of the regiment of La Chatre, formerly a lieutenant colonel in the regiment of Bourbon, has been mortally wounded.

CLOGOW, in GALLICIA, June 10.

An Auftrian officer is juft returned from the frontiers of Poland, where he had been fent to fave fome of our boats on the Vifiula loaded with corn, which had nearly fallen a prey to the Ruffian vengeance, miftaking them for the Polifh. This officer was almoft an eye witnefs to the battle which happened on the fixth inftant, between the combined Ruffian and Pruffian armies, and the Poles. It feems that the intention of the Polifh general was to attack the Ruffian corps under Denifow, about eleven thoufand ftrong, befides the Coffack, before their junction with the Pruffians, but his plan failed, as on the fifth the Ruffians had effected their junction with the Ruffian army, confifting of near twenty thoufand men, commanded by the king in perfon. The Poles had then no alternative, but to change their plan into a defenfive one, and expecting to be attacked by an enemy of far fuperior force, they prepared to receive him. The pofition for their army was prudently chofen, and all the villages in flank were guarded by ftrong detachments and field pieces. The combined armies began the attack at eight in the morning; the Poles defended themfelves with courage without loling an inch of ground, and even the peafants armed with pikes, dared to advance within fifteen yards of the Pruffian batteries. The battle was obftinate and bloody till about two o'clock, when the Pruffians, after repeated attacks, fucceeded to drive the Polifh detachment, with four field pieces, from a village, where they eftablifhed immediately a battery, which annoyed fo much the flanks of the Polifh army, that they gave way and began about three o'clock to retreat, leaving four cannons dilmounted. Their retreat was conducted with fo much judgment and coolnefs, that the victorious armies could not take any advantage on their rear, but even make any prifoners, except thofe who were left wounded on the field of battle. The lofs of the Poles may be computed to about 1500, and twelve cannons, befides a few of the flying artillery; fome of the guns had Ruffian arms upon them. The lofs of the combined armies muft be double; three Pruffian officers have been killed, and a great many wounded. The king of Pruffia had a narrow efcape; two of his aids-de-camp had their horfes killed by his fide. His fon, prince Louis, learned for much bravery to the perfect fatisfaction of his father, that he has been made lieutenant-general, and knighted with the order of the Black Eagle, on the field of battle. The Ruffian general Denifow, and two Pruffian generals, received the fame orders. Many officers have been rewarded with promotions for their gallant behaviour, and ftrict execution of his majefty's commands. The Polifh general Grochowfki, who formerly had been in the fervice of his Pruffian majefty, was killed in this action. The Auftrian troops are daily increafing in this country, in order to guard our frontiers.

"BRUSSELS, June 8.

"Monday morning—Having fpent yefterday afternoon in vifiting fome friends, I fit down this morning to communicate to you the intelligence.

"The affairs of the allies are deperate, the battles lately fought have coft a prodigious quantity of men, particularly thofe of the 17th and 22d. The latter has terribly difheartened the troops, whofe utmoft exertions were ineffectual to defend themfelves againft the repeated and defperately furious attacks of the enemy.

"Tournay was on the point of falling into their hands, which would moft probably have decided the fate of all thefe provinces, when by a movement imprudently made by the enemy, an opening was afforded of attacking them in flank by the Auftrian horfe, which obliged them to relinquifh the advantages they had acquired. This battle has, however, been a terrible check to the allies, and has forced them to work with the utmoft expedition, to repair with the fortifications at Oudenard, which may check the progrefs of the enemy, fhould fuch another battle deprive them of Tournay.

"The informed people here are, however, of opinion that it will be very difficult, perhaps impoffible, to prevent the conquefl of thofe countries, even though the emperor fhould obtain the fuccour for which a general affembly is preparing from the eftates of all the different provinces, it is to be held to-morrow. She is to alk of them a levy of 60,000 men, under the plea that that is the only means of faving the country.

"The firft and fecond orders, who dread nothing fo much as the coming of the French, will agree, but it will be moft ftrenuoufly refifted by the people; it is propofed to raife thefe men by force, fear to be fatisfied by every perfon, under the plaufible name of a donation.

"It has been feared lately, in thefe quarters here, though the eftates have promifed various gratifications, and particularly a penfion to the widows of foldiers killed in the war, the people have fuch a terror of the French, that no conlideration whatever will make them enlift, nor indeed can the eftates give large bounties, they are obliged to provide penfions, &c. for whom will lend them money; all government locality, both foreign and domeftic, having confiderably declined in eftimation of late among the monied men of thefe provinces. It is very commonly reported, that the emperor means to return to Vienna, but fome believe that this is only a ftratagem in him to obtain a fubfidy.

"It is faid that Monfieur Mack, who fuggefted the plan of the prefent campaign, is difmiffed as well as general Kaunitz and general Charles Schroeder, the younger, brother of the late commander of Luxembourg. Some even pretend, though moft likely without foundation, that Mack has deferted into France.

"The count de Kaunitz, to whom the frontier on the Sambre was confided, has been totally defeated; his troops are on the other fide Bois-de-bomme, about four leagues only from this town, whilft the French are at Sambre and Jemappe.

"Charleroy was furrounded by the French immediately after the defeat of Kaunitz, and moft people think it is taken, as it could not hold out more than three or four days when attacked on this fide.

"The French are in three columns in the Luxembourg, of near 40,000 each; one drove Beaulieu from befide Bouillon, another took Arlon, which he had left to the guard of 2000 men, of whom there is no account. This column marches by Martilange and St. Viet, and is, I believe, at prefent near Spa. The third column came from Givet, and, after forcing a corps of 800 Auftrians, from the very ftrong intrenchment lately made on the Peninfula, formed by the Lefle and Meufe at Dinant, would have taken Beaulieu by the poflerjors, had he not quitted his camp near Emptines, to retreat to Andenne, below Namur, from whence he has fince, I am told, defcended to Huy, fo that Namur is totally abandoned, and the project of the French feems to be to furround it, by this column meeting there that from Charleroy, which has defeated Kaunitz, by which means it will be eafily taken; for it is neceffary that the French fhould have the banks of the Meufe before they advance to Liege, otherwife they might poffibly be cut off. The forces of Blankenftien, Beaulieu, and Kaunitz, are too weak, not having more than about 20,000 men each, to aid each other. The army in Flanders, far from being able to lend fuccour to the province of Namur and Luxembourg, have great difficulty in ftopping the enemy on that fide, notwithftanding the natural ftrength of Tournay, and the advantage of ground in their prefent pofition on the banks of the Scheld. Befides, this army is as inferior to its opponents as the others; it conlifts of 44,000 men at prefent, againft better than 100,000; it has loft within fourteen days paft about 15,000.

"There is no means, therefore, of ftopping the invafion of the French to right and left, but by withdrawing the troops from the fide of Landrecy and Valenciennes, and abandoning thofe conquefts. This is the only way the emperor can fave his country; but he will not take this method, becaufe it fhocks too much his pride, as well as that of the Englifh; and becaufe, alfo, he conlides in the hope that his new allies, the Englifh and Dutch, will never fuffer his Flemifh eftates, to remain, at the peace, in the hands of France. Neither will this meafure be effectual unlefs fpeedily taken; for if he delays till the French have penetrated into Liege, where they will find fifty or fixty thoufand men, ready to take up arms and join them, it will certainly be too late, for by withdrawing his men out of France he will not get near fo many men as the French will find at Liege.

"His project at prefent leems to be to gain time, which, in his prefent fituation is gaining a great deal. A perfon attached to the court told me yefterday, with an air of confidence, that before two days, we fhould hear of a fufpenfion of arms. I am not furprifed that the allies, finding they cannot ftop the invafion of the French by force, fhould endeavour to do it by this artifice, but I fhould be much furprifed if the French accepted it, for affuredly it would be very falfe to their interefts. But the gentleman with whom this converfation took place, being like his fellows accuftomed to regard the French with contempt, conlidered no doubt that point as certain.

"I will now relate to you an anecdote which convinces me, that the republic here conlider the lofs of this country as certain. An ariftocrat yefterday, a very worthy man in other refpects, and an acquaintance of many years ftanding, in one of his fecrets by which he really believed me to be a friend to the French principles, but that it would be prudent for me to conceal, told me, How could that be? The emperor, he believed, was inclined to abandon this country, as one fhall refolve on revenging himfelf on the eftates, and exterminating them entirely, after which by his arms, or by a peace, he would certainly recover it. As this man hates the eftates, merely becaufe he loves the emperor, I conlider his calculation fuppofitive, as advanced by the party to which I know him attached, and which he would like to perfuade, as no doubt for the calamity they therefore, for the ftock, he expected, and planting round a room of hope to keep up their party during a foreign domination. It is very like another conundrum ftory, the prince of Orange is about to quiet the people would be prepared for his departure, his agents fcattered in every coffee houfe that the retreat of general Beaulieu was defigned as a purpofe to lead the French into a fnare, and that Blankenftein, with whom the Pruffians have concerted, having advanced their rear into Germany: fome who heard this ftuff fmiled, but no man dare publicly contradict it.

"I have juft received a letter from St. Hubert, who read to me part of a letter from his wife, by which I find that the report of the fuperb abbey there having been fet on fire by the French, is falfe; the fact, that not a farthing's damage has been done to it, that the French placed two centinels at the gates to prevent the people of the town entering and carrying off any things, fhe adds, that they preferve the ftricteft order and difcipline; that a foldier who plunders is fhot, and if an officer does not do his utmoft to prevent it his head is fhaved, and he is fent with infamy into France. They declare that they mean to treat the people where they come as friends.

"Thefe accounts confirm thofe I had before from Marche, as well as others. I have alfo heard from the neighbourhood of Charleroy. If is the lying prieits and ariftocrats that calumniate the French—relating fictions of plunder, and conflagrations they have never waited to fee performed. Thofe who ftay till the enemy arrive give a very different account, when their letters can be received."

LONDON, July 1.

Refolutions have been entered into by leveral of the parifhes of Dublin, "Not to illuminate but for a peace."

There never was a nation more completely duped than England throughout the whole of the prefent war. She was one of the laft involved in the buliners, but either through pride or folly foon became the principal. She ftill perlifts, though the king of Pruffia has withdrawn himfelf, and the Spaniards are on the eve of acknowledging what we muft in the end do—the French republic. The emperor is unable to fight much longer without a fubfidy; the empreis has not, nor will afford us the leaft aliiftance, and in this reduced ftuation are we carrying on the war againft the *innumerable armies of the French republic.*

The greateft conftarnation, we are informed, prevails throughout Holland. The army of the allies, if we take into the account the ihameful abfence of the Pruffian troops, does not conlift of more than 60,000 effective men, while that of France is three times the number, and is recruited with difciplined foldiers after every action. In the courle of this month, the enemy are likely to poffefs themfelves of all maritime Flanders, and if the Dutch do not procure a peace, we can fee nothing that can prevent them from becoming the maflers of Amfterdam.

July 2. Immediately upon the rifa of parliament, which takes place on Tuefday next, a new arrangement in the cabinet, which has been for fome time talked of, will, we have reaion to believe, be announced. The duke of Portland and Mr. Wyndham, and we believe the earl Fitzwilliam, certainly come in.

In the action of the 29th of May, the men on the lower gun deck of the Queen Charlotte were at one time up to the middle in water. The officer commanding on the deck was obliged to order the deck to be fcuttled, to let the water run off into the well.

July 3. By the laft accounts from La Vendee, it appears, that the royalifts have again fhewn themfelves in force in different parts of the country. They have got poffeffion of Ancenis and Varins, and have had leveral actions with the republicans in different parts near the coaft, in almoft all of which the royalifts have fucceeded.

The Pruffian accounts ftate the numbers of the combined armies of the Ruffians and Pruffians in the late action with the Poles, at 25,000 men; and admit that the forces of the enemy did not exceed 20,000. They do the greateft juftice to the dead valour of their opponents and military fkill of Kofciufko.—The furrender of Cracow is confirmed.

The marquis Cornwallis is on the return to England, and our readers will hear with lurprife the caufe of his fo fpeedily retracing his ftep. The king of Pruffia has officially declared to the noble marquis, that in conlequence of the unforefeen march of Jourdin principles in Poland, and what they infolently refule to fubmit to the happy intrcafe to graciouily, to kindly, and honourably provided for them by the allies of Great Britain, he finds it inconvenient to fulfil his treaty with the Britiih court. His engagement got having received from Britain fix hundred thoufand pounds fterling, in advance. And this fome as it is inconvenient for him to repay at this time, he will carry to account, but he would be happy to fee the noble marquis at Berlin, to explain to him how perfectly he enters in lentiment, into the views of his cousin with regard to France, and how earnest he is to preferve the good underftanding, which fo happily fubfifts between the two countries. Upon receiving this letter the king of the royal family returns forthwith, and his dilpatch has juft been in time to prevent a third inftalment of three hundred thoufand pounds from failing to Hamburgh.

July 4. Yesterday at noon a messenger arrived at the secretary of state's office, with dispatches from the honourable Mr. Trever, his majesty's minister at Turin, which place he left on the 20th ult. These dispatches state, that seven sail of the French line, with several frigates, were blocked up by lord Hood's fleet at the bay of Giens, near the Hieres, from which situation it was deemed impossible they should escape.

This messenger passed through Brussels and Ghent. It was said at Brussels that the prince of Saxe Cobourg, with his army, was still at Nivelles. The duke of York, it was reported, was still at Renaix; other reports stated him to have reached Grammont. His baggage and stores had been sent down the Dender and beheld to Antwerp; and from Grammont he could pursue his route in security down the banks of those two rivers. Of the four battalions of Hessians, left in Tournay by the duke of York, two had joined him at Renaix, and the other two were hourly expected to arrive. They were replaced in Tournay by Austrian troops.

The messenger saw lord Moira's army within two hours march of Ghent, in the neighbourhood of which was general Clairfayt, who had already been reinforced by general Walmoden, with some Hanoverians. He then passed on to Bruges, where he arrived at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Just as he entered the town, he discovered that it was in possession of the French, who had re entered it on the same morning, at three o'clock. He accordingly returned back, but was soon after pursued some distance by two of the French light horse, whom he evaded by turning through a wood. From thence he passed on to Flushing, where he embarked for England.

Every thing was quiet at Turin at his departure. The French remain in their former position, about 25 miles from Turin, but do not attempt to make any nearer approach; and if the government of the country can but preserve tranquillity at home, there is no apprehension of a foreign enemy.

July 5. In order to lessen the fears of the emigrants, and those attached to the house of Austria in Flanders and Brabant, they are gravely told in Le Journal de la Guerre, published at Brussels on the 23d;—"that it appears by a person just escaped from Paris, that the inhabitants of that city are in the utmost trepidation, on account of the approach of the christian army, which is within a few leagues of the capital;"—and it is gravely added, "that the convention is about to recal their armies from before Charleroy, Ypres, &c. in order to defend themselves from the insurgents of La Vendee."

When the Marlborough was dismasted in the late action by the fire of the Terrible, two midshipmen, stationed in the round-tops, with the men quartered there, fell with the masts into the sea, but fortunately got back again into the ship. One of these young gentlemen is the son of Mr. Shorland, of Bristol.—The masts by their fall demolished the hen coops—a game cock which was in one of them, on being liberated, flew upon the stump of the main-mast, and kept crowing and clapping his wings during the remainder of the action. He has been ever since such a favourite with the brave tars, that they requested the officer whose property he was, and from whom this account comes, to let him remain with them on board.

It is said some alarming symptoms of disaffection have discovered themselves in the Spanish capital, let on foot by one of the learned orders; several arrests have taken place in consequence—one of the objects of which is a grandee of very extensive provincial influence.

We are also told of a tumultuous disposition having discovered itself at Rome, which it is found very difficult to keep within due bounds—Here also, as at Madrid, (what will be deemed surprising to some) the clergy are among the first movers to sedition, the progress of which will infallibly be destructive to their profession.

DUBLIN, *July* 8.

Notwithstanding the superiority of the British fleet, the French continue still to maraud on the British trading vessels. The last Lloyd's list announces the capture of seven British ships by French privateers, which they conveyed into different ports. This will always be the case until a number of cruising squadrons are sent out by the British admiralty to protect the trade in those places where it is most frequently annoyed.

NASSAU, *August* 5.

Extract of a letter from the Grand Caicos, dated July 20, 1794.

"A few days ago, I returned from Hispaniola; our troops there, though very sickly, have done their duty; but our force at present is too inconsiderable to suppress the brigands, who form the only force of any consequence we have now to contend with.

"To relieve the troops, they are raising a legion at St. Nicholas, St. Marks, and Port-au-Prince, in British pay. But numbers, be assured, are required, or great policy, for the complete reduction of so extensive a country.

"The brigand chiefs are divided, and much advantage, with a little address, may be derived from their dissentions. The regiments of Egalite, of 1200 stout able blacks, raised by Sonthonax and Polverel, have offered us their services, provided they are allowed British pay and rations, and their freedom at the expiration of five years. The offer, it is said, has been closed with, and it was expected they will soon be with our forces.

"The Spanish force, 7000 men, which invested Cape-François, has done nothing. The general and men were disposed to attack the town, but were opposed by the president, who it seems commands. About three weeks ago they retired to a post near Fort Dauphin, having lost 2000 men by sickness. The rest are in a shocking state; scarce a man has escaped the fever, which from the negligence, bad food, and the filth of the Spaniards, has become a contagious disorder.

"The Spaniards talk of returning to the Cape after the rainy season. Their army chiefly consists of provincials, or what they call fixed regiments, raised in the particular governments, viz. Regiments of Caracas, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, Guatimala, and the militia of Hispaniola.

"A detachment of colonial troops, shipping, and some British, have been sent against Port au-Paix."

BOSTON, *August* 29.

Yesterday afternoon arrived captain Carver, in a schooner, in 17 days from Guadaloupe. He informs that the English had left the blockade of Point-Petre, and gone into port, to pass the hurricane months:—That on the 4th of August, there was a violent hurricane, which he could scarcely ride out in harbour, although he had four anchors out. That in this hurricane an English 50 gun ship went on shore upon the English part of the island, and was entirely lost, the crew, he thinks, were saved.—That the French at Point-Petre, were guillotining the aristocrats daily.—And, That flattered with their late success, they contemplated an expedition to Marigalante. On his passage home, captain Carver was boarded by a privateer, manned entirely with French aristocrats, from Dominique.—They threatened to make captain Carver pay 50 dollars for some shot they fired to bring him to, but finally went away without it.

Sept. 2. The following interesting information is contained in a handbill printed at Newburyport on Thursday last.

"Herald-Office, Newburyport, August 28.

"Yesterday arrived in this port, in 43 days from Rotterdam, the ship Mary, Edmund Wingate, master, by which we are enabled to present our patrons with the following *glorious news*.

"*June* 19.—Surrendered to the French arms the town of Ypres; the garrison surrendered prisoners of war; all private property was sacred. The night preceding the surrender of the above place, the garrison offered to capitulate, on condition that the French would allow them to send out two waggons unsearched, and liberty for the emigrants to march out unmolested; which the French refused, and on surrender of the garrison, 500 emigrants fell victims to republican rage.

"*June* 26.—This day report says, that the French had taken Ghent, and the people at Ostend were preparing to leave the place, and that all Flanders was in danger.

"*June* 29.—This day report says, that Ostend is taken by the French, and burnt. A number of people landed here this day from Antwerp, and other places that were not in the possession of the French.

"*July* 1.—This day 3 or 400 emigrants arrived here from Flanders, who seemed to be in a sad state, without much baggage, which shews their flight was precipitate, and some of them said that it was impossible for the combined armies to face the French.

"*July* 4.—This day report says, that the French have taken Mons, and that the combined armies had evacuated Valenciennes.

"*July* 5.—This day report says, that the French had taken Brussels, and were besieging Sluys. Some pieces of shells which the French have into Sluys were brought here. An emigrant from Brussels told here, that it would be impossible for all the combined powers to face the French, for by their requisition they brought into the field 240,000 men.

"*July* 7.—This day report says, that the emperor of Germany was on the point of entering into a treaty with the French, and that the French had taken Sluys.

"The English say that the king of Prussia has used them ill, after paying him 60 tuns of silver for troops he did not send them, but kept them to guard his own territories. The affairs between Prussia and Poland, the accounts of which are various—report says, that the Poles had lost a battle.

"*July* 8.—This evening report says, that there had been a hard battle near Brussels, between the armies; the French were victorious; 40,000 men lay dead on the field."

The above was published in the Rotterdam papers, from June 19, to July 8th, brought by captain Wingate.

NEW-LONDON, *August* 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Burlington, (Vermont) to his friend in this city, dated August 2.

"Our northern neighbours we do not esteem very highly; their arrogance, haughtiness and impudence, is such to those whom business calls into their province, that I am positive no men ever would enter into a war with more cheerfulness and spirit than the Vermonteers would against them, if the policy of the union would admit of it, and a call was given. The people in this quarter are under no fearful apprehensions from them; but the mercantile interest in Canada are in a panic for fear such an event will take place.

"The Canadians (or French descendants) although they have been long kept in abject slavery, and are in such a degree ignorant, as hardly to be considered rational beings; yet by some instinctive property of miraculous interposition, have been led to a series of acts, (although of no great magnitude) that favour very much of republicanism, and a rupture in that motley government; and our prayer is that it may be speedily permitted, and that we may have prudence enough to keep out of the scrape.

"We have every reason to believe, and in fact beyond any rational doubt are convinced, that there is no intrigue or artifice neglected by the main body of British officers, from the commanding officers down through every department of government, to encourage and equip the western savages in their hostilities against the United States, as far as they can possibly go, without making it so notorious as to be accountable. The officers from Detroit do not even hesitate in the public coffee-house at Montreal, to acknowledge that, in some instances, the American scalps have been brought into that fort, and the royal bounty paid for them; which acts are sufficient to make every friend to his country or humanity, even while he despises the admission of French politics in the United States, despise the whole British government. And from all kind of connexion, but what absolute necessity requires, with them, good Lord deliver us."

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 1.

Extract of a letter from Brest, June 25, to citizen D. L. Morel at Philadelphia.

"We cast anchor at Brest the 12th of this month,—by order of the police I was detained in the Road till the 22d. The croud of people is so great here, that I have found great difficulty in procuring lodgings. In the midst of abundance every thing is dear, occasioned by the astonishing population. Brest is full of prizes. The movements here are truly grand; our convoy is not only arrived without any other accident than the loss of two vessels of the fleet which ran foul of each other; all the people were saved; but we have taken everything we met on the sea, and conducted to Brest prizes, and 4 transports from Martinique.

"Believe me for life your affectionate friend. The French republicans are servants to nobody, and don't admit of the term in future."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Berlin, to a friend in this city, received by the same Henry Charles, from Hamburg.

"Great marks of discontent are manifested in this country, I may say throughout the whole of Germany. The people in general are very averse to the present war against France. The young men refuse to know where to go to the armies, though they are in great want of reinforcements. The insurrection in Poland becomes more serious every day; there even are by rumours it has reached Silesia. Several detachments of the garrison of this city have received orders to march towards that part; among these are the regiments of Brown and Mollendorff.

"On the 16th of this month, we had an affray, which is perhaps but a forerunner of something more serious. There were at a tavern some recruiters, who had intoxicated some young blacksmith apprentices and journeymen, in order to enlist them. Some body informed of the circumstance, a number of their fellow workmen, who left their shops and collected a number of workmen in other branches; they went to the house where they rescued the young people from the hands of those human flesh mongers; threw out of the windows the military hats which they had put on the heads of the young men. The recruiters attempted to apologize for their conduct, in saying that these young men could not pay for the liquor they had drank. Such an excuse had no effect upon people who are acquainted with the tricks of those base villains. They were kicked out of doors. A neighbouring corps de guard sent a detachment to quell the riot, but they were very ill used by the people and obliged to retire.

"On the same day and the following, the blacksmiths and other tradesmen paraded through the streets, in a threatening manner, and saying openly, that they would not go to the armies, and that if they were forced in any way, they would do the same as the French.

"I must observe to you that all the corporations of tradesmen have clubs where they meet. The government and magistrates have as yet not dared to take the last step to punish the rioters.

"The prince Henry, brother of the late king, disappeared a few days ago—no one knows where he is.

"Orders are said to have been sent to withdraw the troops from the Rhine.

"I will inform you of the consequence that will follow by the first opportunity."

Sept. 4. The ship Gustavus Adolphus, captain Shaffer, sailed from Cadiz the 27th July, but brings nothing new from the continent. The American vessels were secured from the Algerines, as a Portuguese squadron were at the mouth of the Straits, sufficiently strong to prevent their entering the Atlantic. A frigate and a sloop of war belonging to Montague's squadron, which were chased by the French fleet, were just arrived at Cadiz.

A letter from Cadiz, dated the fifteenth of July, was received by captain Blomfter, which says, that Bastia surrendered to lord Hood only for the want of provisions, not on account of the fire of the besiegers—that it was expected the whole island would be conquered, but that the acquisition would cost the English, Italian and Neapolitan troops, much more than it is worth; that the Spaniards have been again defeated in Catalonia, notwithstanding which, levies of men, and every preparation to prosecute the war, proceed with the greatest vigour, and it is the general expectation that something decisive will take place before the campaign closes.

Captain Woodman, from Antigua, informs that 44 French privateers were cruising out of Point-Petre, Guadaloupe. All the shipping at Basseterre were driven out to sea by the hurricane of the 4th ult. one of which, a Scotch ship, was totally lost. Six British ships of war from Martinique and Guadaloupe, were repairing at Antigua.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday the 7th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Messieurs YATES and CAMPBELL'S vendue store, in Baltimore-town, I shall EXPOSE to SALE the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND lying in Baltimore county, called CARROLL'S SCRUTINY, said to contain five hundred and seventy-six acres, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, purchased of the State of Maryland by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which purchase he hath been released; the whole of this land will be sold together or in small quantities, so as to accommodate those who may be desirous of becoming purchasers, and on the following terms, viz. a credit of three years from the first day of December last, one third of the principal, and interest on the whole, to be paid on or before the first day of December next, and so on annually until the whole principal and interest is discharged. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated specie certificates, issued by the State of Maryland, or six per cent. stock of the United States, one third in the deferred stock of the United States, and the interest in specie only. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchasers immediately, and should they refuse or neglect to bond when required, they subject themselves to all loss, if any, on a second sale, and all expences attending the first. Information respecting this property may be had of major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore-town.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, September 1, 1794.

*** ALMANACS, for the year 1795, for SALE at this OFFICE.

NOTICE.

I AM under the disagreeable neceſſity, from the many depredations and robberies that have been committed on Strawberry-Hill, to forbid all perſons whatſoever from hunting with dog or gun, or other-wiſe treſpaſſing on the ſaid farm, as after this notice the firſt offender will be proſecuted, by

RICHARD SPRIGG.

Strawberry-Hill, September 11, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that petitions will be preſented to the next general aſſembly of Maryland from Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Prince-George's counties, praying a law for eſtabliſhing ſome convenient place on Patuxent river, which to the legiſlature ſhall appear moſt fit and proper, for the reception, inſpection, and exportation of tobacco, in lieu of the ſeveral warehouſes now eſtabliſhed by the juſtices of the ſaid counties for that purpoſe, when there ſhall be built and erected at ſuch place houſes ſufficient to contain the tobaccoes, and wharfs to admit ſhips to lay along ſide thereof and receive their cargoes.

Auguſt 4, 1794.

NOTICE, that I intend petitioning the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

BENJ. HARRISON.

September 1, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, praying that an act may paſs to liberate my body from confinement, and to exclude me from further arreſt, on giving up all my property in truſt for the uſe of my creditors.

WILLIAM BRAUNER, jun.

September 1, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber is under the painful neceſſity of thus giving public notice, that he intends to apply to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency in his favour, on his ſurrendering all his property for the benefit of his creditors.

JACOB DUVALL, of John.

Prince-George's county, September 7, 1794.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Nottingham, on the 8th inſtant, a likely young negro man named JEM, but may paſs by the name of JAMES BUTLER, an artful fellow, about twenty-five years of age, five feet ſix or eight inches high, thick and well made, has a very black complexion, round full eyes, the whites of which have a reddiſh caſt; had on and took with him an old fearnought round jacket, a red broadcloth waiſtcoat with oſnabrig backs, a very good nankeen waiſtcoat and breeches, a good Iriſh linen ſhirt puckered at the boſom, an oſnabrig ditto, an oſnabrig frock, a pair of brown rolls trouſers, a pair of thread ſtockings, a large country made wool hat, with a double lining and bound with black ferret. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow and brings him home to the ſubſcriber, if taken twenty miles from home ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD, if out of the ſtate TWENTY DOLLARS, including what the law allows, and reaſonable expences, paid by

WILLIAM SASSCEAR.

September 9, 1794.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the city of Annapolis, about the 19th of Auguſt, an apprentice lad to the tailoring buſineſs, named GEORGE M'NEIR. Whoever apprehends the ſaid lad and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a REWARD of ONE DOLLAR, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS M'NEIR.

Annapolis, September 9, 1794.

PUBLIC SALE.

In conſequence of a deed of truſt from FRANCIS WARE, Eſquire, will be offered for SALE, in Port-Tobacco, on Saturday the 27th day of September next,

PART of two tracts of LAND, of good quality, known by the names of SYCAMORE and HAWKINS BARRENS, containing one hundred and four acres, as laid down by a plot of ſurvey; this land lies about three miles from Port-Tobacco, and is remarkably well watered and wooded. Any perſon wiſhing to view the land previous to the day of ſale, will be ſhewn it by application to col. WARE, who lives near the premiſes.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Agent.

Auguſt 28, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed by the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland truſtee on behalf of the creditors of VACHEL STEVENS, an inſolvent debtor, gives notice, that he will expoſe the property of the ſaid Stevens at public vendue, on the twenty-ſeventh day of September, inſtant, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, at the houſe of ſaid Stevens, in the city of Annapolis. The terms will be mentioned at the ſale.

BARUCK FOWLER, Truſtee.

September 4, 1794.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

To be SOLD,

By PRIVATE BARGAIN,

ABOUT 167 acres of LAND, part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, lying within half a mile of the Croſs-Roads. For terms apply to *Mr. Stewart*, at Doden, near South-river church.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, two fellows, viz. JAMES HALL and JAMES GUY, (their names we ſuppoſe they will alter.) JAMES HALL is a mulatto, about five feet nine inches high, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, with a ſhort full ſuit of hair, a ſcar on the right cheek, a gap in the under fore teeth, and ſtutters much when diſconcerted or ſurpriſed. JAMES GUY, a brown mulatto, about five feet ten inches high, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, very ſtreight and well formed, has likewiſe an impediment in ſpeech, when ſurpriſed. They had both of them a variety of cloaths. Whoever will ſecure, in any gaol, the above fellows, ſo that we get them, ſhall receive the ſum of TWENTY DOLLARS for each.

SAMUEL HARRISON, jun.
WALTER HARRISON.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 3, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber, intending to leave this part of the country in a ſhort time, finds it neceſſary to remind thoſe perſons who are indebted to him on his private account, or as partner with his brother, Dr. JAMES MURRAY, that it is neceſſary their ſeveral accounts ſhould be cloſed in a ſhort time, for this purpoſe he has appointed Mr. JOHN STEWART, at Dr. James Murray's, to ſettle and receive the ſeveral balances that are due, and he is alſo directed to uſe compulſory methods in every inſtance where it may be neceſſary.

W. MURRAY.

Annapolis, May 7, 1794.

To be SOLD,

At private Sale,

ABOUT two thouſand acres of LAND, lying on South river, about nine miles from Annapolis; ſaid land is divided into three tenements, all well improved, and abounding in timber of the firſt quality.

There is alſo on ſaid land a good MILL, now in good order, running two pair of ſtones, with about twenty acres of meadow before the door now in timothy, and much more may be made with very little expence. The above land will be ſold altogether, or in lots from two to three hundred acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Perſons inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Beard's creek, Anne-Arundel county, May 10, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Wedneſday the 26th of March, from the ſubſcriber, living at Allen's Freſh, a bright mulatto ſlave named PHILL CARTER, about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, has a ſmall ſcar on his forehead, a round face, full of pimples, his ankles crack very much when he walks, he has been accuſtomed to attend on horſes, and waiting about a houſe; had on and took with him a new parſon's gray cloth coat, with three buttons on each of the ſleeves and pockets, a ſtriped waiſtcoat, and ſatinet breeches, mixt ſtockings, new coarſe ſhoes, and a round hat, alſo a ſtriped coat, buff caſſimer jacket and breeches; he ſtole before he went off a large ſum of money, and on the 18th of April he came to my plantation and ſtole a ſmall ſorrel mare, big with foal, branded on her left thigh thus, W. about twelve hands high. I am informed he has paſſed as a free man, and has ſold goods, and ſaid that he traded to Alexandria, George-town, and Annapolis; it is very poſſible that he is gone to Baltimore, as his father is living there on Howard's Hill, and is a drayman, his name is JAMES CARTER. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negro and mare, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive the above reward. SIXTEEN DOLLARS will be given for the negro, and, if brought home, all reaſonable charges paid.

RICHARD MASON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned taking off the above negro at their peril.

Allen's Freſh, Charles county, May 12, 1794.

For SALE,

ABOUT 3000 young PEACH TREES, which will be of a proper ſize to plant out, in an orchard, either the next fall or ſpring enſuing. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber.

Auguſt 5, 1794. JOHN BRICE, jun.

Joſeph Middleton,

CABINET & CHAIR-MAKER,

RETURNS his moſt greatful thanks to his friends, who have been ſo kind as to favour him with their cuſtom, and hopes he ſhall continue to deſerve their confidence.

Said Middleton ſtill continues to carry on his buſineſs, in its ſeveral branches, at his ſhop, in Prince-George's-ſtreet, next houſe to that of doctor *James Murray*, and has now on hand different kinds of furniture, which may be had on reaſonable terms.

Commands from the country will be cheerfully attended to, and punctually executed.

Annapolis, Auguſt 12, 1794.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

SOME few COUNTERFEIT POST NOTES of the Bank of Maryland, having been lately diſcovered in circulation, and on tracing the ſame were found to come from the back parts of Virginia, where they have probably firſt iſſued; to avoid impoſition, it is thought neceſſary to give the following deſcription of them, by which they may be readily detected:—

They have the letter D for their alphabetical mark, at the left hand ſide of the note.

The paper on which they are printed is more ſoft and tender, the ſtrokes of the letters in the engraving are in general ſtronger, and have a darker appearance than in the true bills.

The ſignature, *Wm. Patterſon*, is badly done; the ſtrokes of all the letters are ſtiff and laboured, and appear to be painted over with the pen, as well as the flouriſh under the name.

The value is left blank in the engraving, to be filled up in writing, ſo that the ſum may be more or leſs, at pleaſure.

No true Poſt Notes of the alphabetical mark above deſcribed, have been lately iſſued, and very few are now in circulation.

The above reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to the perſon or perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders, or any of them, of the following deſcription, viz.

The perſon or perſons who manufactured the paper on which the bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons who engraved the plate.

The printer or printers of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as principal in any way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

WM. PATTERSON, Preſident of the Bank of Maryland.

Baltimore, April 7, 1794.

N. B. The printers in the neighbouring ſtates are requeſted to republiſh the above.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1793.

ALSO,

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS Of both HOUSES of ASSEMBLY.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for SALE by the PRINTERS hereof,

The ACT to regulate and diſcipline the MILITIA of this STATE,

WITH

The MANUAL EXERCISE, and DIRECTIONS for forming a COMPANY, BATTALION and REGIMENT.

Price only a QUARTER DOLLAR.

EDWARDS's BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been conſiderably enlarged within theſe few weeks paſt, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earlieſt and moſt authentic information, both foreign and domeſtic, ſhall be given in this paper, and from its very extenſive circulation throughout the union, it is preſumed to be an important vehicle for adverſtiſements, &c. &c. Subſcriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on ſubſcribing,) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-ſtreet, Baltimore.

*** Advertiſements not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted four times for *one* dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Saint Mary's county, near Benedict-town, on Patuxent river, on Wedneſday the 25th ultimo, a negro man by the name of SHADRACH, of a yellow complexion, twenty-two years of age, about five feet three or four inches high, ſmooth face as well as back, he never had a ſtripe thereon by me who raiſed him; had on when he went away, as I am informed, a blue broad cloth coat with large metal buttons, a ſtriped veſt with metal buttons, a pair of olive coloured breeches, a white linen ſhirt ruffled at the boſom, white thread ſtockings, a pretty good high crowned hat, ſhoes and metal buckles; he had many other cloaths not particularly enough known to deſcribe. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, if out of the ſtate of Maryland ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS current money, and if in the aforeſaid ſtate THREE POUNDS, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

HENRY TUBMAN.

July 2, 1794.

AGREEABLY to the conſtitution and form of government, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fifth day of October next, for the choice of four delegates to repreſent Anne-Arundel county in the next general aſſembly.

At the ſame time and place an election will be held for the purpoſe of chooſing one member to repreſent the ſecond diſtrict of this ſtate in the congreſs of the United States.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff,
of Anne-Arundel county.

Auguſt 25, 1794. 3

THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on the ſecond Tueſday in October next. The members of the *Annapolis jockey club* are requeſted to pay up their arrears on or before the 4th of October next enſuing—There will be a meeting of the jockey club, at *Mr. Maul's*, the morning of the race, at nine o'clock.

By order,
JESSE DEWEES, Secretary
Jockey Club.

Annapolis, Auguſt 26, 1794. 3

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of *John Mattingly* and *Company*, has this day diſſolved by mutual conſent; all perſons having claims againſt ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to bring them in, for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment to *Mr. Joſeph Neale*, who is authoriſed to receive and ſettle the ſame.

JOHN MATTINGLY,
EDWARD NEALE,
JOSEPH NEALE.

9 X

Leonard-town, Auguſt 5, 1794.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber has adminiſtered on the eſtate of *Mrs. Margaret Lee Rogers*, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, and alſo taken out letters of adminiſtration de bonis non, on the eſtate of *John Rogers*, deceaſed, (the late chancellor.) All perſons who are indebted to either of the ſaid eſtates, are deſired to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM KILTY.

Upper-Marlborough, Auguſt 25, 1794. 3 X

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of BRICE THOMAS BEALE WORTHINGTON, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid, and thoſe indebted on bond, note or accounts, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

JOHN WORTHINGTON, acting Ex'r.

Auguſt 25, 1794. 3 X

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of *Caroline Orwick*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them, regularly proved, to the ſubſcriber, for payment, on or before the firſt Monday in October next, as the executor intends making a final ſettlement of the eſtate, and a diſtribution thereof, according to the laſt will of the deceaſed, at the enſuing orphans court.

ROBERT DORSEY, Executor.

Elk-Ridge Landing, Auguſt 20, 1794. 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living on the Head of Severn, about three weeks ago, a negro man named CÆSAR, about forty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, a ſtout well made fellow, except his legs, which are rather ſmall in proportion to his body, and in walking bend very much forward; the ſaid fellow has been brought up to plantation work, and can ſaw with the whip-ſaw; he had on when he ran away a pair of cotton breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, and fearnought coat, and it is probable he took with him ſome other cloaths. Any perſon taking up the ſaid fellow and bringing him home, or confining him in gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

Auguſt 26, 1794. 3 X

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, a negro man named JOHN, about twenty-two years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high; he has a ſcar on one of his legs on the outſide near the knee: Had on when he went away a brown linen ſhirt and trouſers, but may probably change his cloaths, having taken ſeveral changes with him; it is ſuppoſed he will make for Baltimore or Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive, if taken in this county, TEN DOLLARS, and if taken out of the county TWENTY DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges if brought home.

RICHARD R. REEDER.

3 X

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ELI DORSEY, ſenior, late of Elk-Ridge, deceaſed, are requeſted to notify the ſame to *Richard Ridgely*, of the city of Annapolis, attorney at law, for payment, on or before the firſt day of November next, as a diſtribution of the deceaſed's eſtate will then take place, purſuant to his laſt will.

DEBORAH DORSEY, Executrix.

Auguſt 6, 1794. 5

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapſco, ſome time in June paſt, a bright mulatto boy named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long buſhy wool, he is very fond of ſtrong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his cloathing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapſco theſe five or ſix years, and is known by a great number of people that have croſſed that ferry. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Adminiſtratrix of
PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed.

July 15, 1794. 9

July 24, 1794.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the night of the 21ſt inſtant, an apprentice lad, about ſixteen years of age, named CHARLES JONES, but is better known by the name of MORGAN; he hath worked at the ſhoemaking buſineſs for ſome time, but formerly followed the water, and in all probability that will be his aim; he hath light brown hair, thick noſe, pale countenance, and a ſurly diſpoſition; he was born in St. Mary's county; he had on and took with him a cloth coat of a gray colour, made in the faſhion, a ſuſſian over jacket, a ſtriped under jacket, nankeen breeches, white cotton ſtockings, coarſe ſhoes, and two pair of oſnabrig trouſers, one old caſtor hat.

At the ſame time ran away negro GEORGE, a ſlave, a ſhort well ſet fellow, about ſixteen years of age, about five feet two or three inches high, he has a large ſcar on the left ſide of his neck occaſioned by a burn; he had on and took with him his common working cloaths, and one ſtriped waiſtcoat, which are much coloured with bark, as he hath worked in the tan-yard. Whoever takes up the ſaid lads and ſecures them, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive for the white boy TWO DOLLARS, and for the negro SIX DOLLARS, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN HYDE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying them off at their peril. 5

IN CHANCERY, Auguſt 15, 1794.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and others, againſt John Lacon Iſrael.

THE complainants pray a decree for recording a deed indented, executed on the 15th day of June, 1750, by *John Lacon Iſrael* for conveying unto *Benjamin Tasker*, for the uſe of ſaid Tasker and company, all the reſidue and remainder of any or all the lands deviſed to the ſaid Iſrael, by his father John Iſrael, or which by any other way and means came to the ſaid John Lacon Iſrael, as ſon of the ſaid John Iſrael, after 150 acres theretofore conveyed to *George Buchanan*; they ſtate that their claim under the ſaid deed and have been in poſſeſſion of it many years, and that the ſaid John Lacon Iſrael hath been abſent from the ſtate about thirty years: It is adjudged and ordered, that the complainants cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted, at leaſt four weeks ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the firſt day of October next, to the intent that the ſaid John Lacon Iſrael, or his heirs, or legal repreſentatives, or any other perſon intereſted in the premiſes, may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the firſt Tueſday in November next, to ſhew cauſe (if any there be) wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

4 X

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 15th of June laſt, negro BOB, eighteen years of age, about five feet ſix or eight inches high, has a large ſcar on the calf of one of his legs, and is a ſtrong well made lad; he had on a brown cloth coat, brown jacket, ſtriped holland overalls, oſnabrig ſhirt, and a white hat. I will give the above reward to any perſon who will apprehend, and ſecure, the ſaid negro, and pay all reaſonable charges if brought home.

BENJAMIN MACKALL, 4th.

Calvert county, July 30, 1794. 5

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tueſday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has loſt two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trouſers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen ſhirt, and many other cloaths not ſufficiently known to be deſcribed. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow and ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the diſtance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable expences, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

4

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 600 acres, in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkſburgh. For terms apply to JESSE DEWEES.

33

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

FISHER & COLE,

BOOK-SELLERS, BOOK-BINDERS, and STATIONERS,

Three doors weſt of *Yates* and *Campbell's*, Fountain Inn, Market-ſtreet, Baltimore,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately eſtabliſhed a BOOK and STATIONARY STORE, in Baltimore, and humbly ſolicite the patronage of a generous public, whoſe favours they will endeavour to merit. They are now aſſorted with books on every uſeful and polite literature. Among the many valuable new publications, they have now on hand, are the following:—

	Dol.
Paine's works, complete, in 2 vols.	
American Biography, 1ſt vol.—to be continued,	
Moore's Travels, 2 vols.—8vo.	
Do. Journal in France, 2 vols.—12 mo.	
Morſe's Geography, elegant, 2 vols.—8vo.	
Do. ſheep bound,	
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STEPHEN, (who ſometimes is by his connexions called STEPHEN BRADLEY) a black man about five feet ſeven inches high, and appears to be about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, a likely plauſible fellow, rather of a ſhining black, ran away from the ſubſcriber, on the nineteenth June laſt, who has been informed that Stephen has a father, who is a preacher, and lives with Mr. HUMPHREY BELT, near Upper-Marlborough, and that Stephen, alſo, ſometimes preaches. He was brought into Virginia by colonel Mercer, who had him from Mr. Richard Sprigg, near Annapolis, where it is likely he may now be, unleſs he ſhould be in the neighbourhood of Marlborough, amongſt his relations. The above reward will be paid by the ſubſcriber, to any perſon who ſecures ſaid fellow, and gives immediate information, ſo that he may be got again, and all reaſonable charges paid, if brought home.

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By order of the veſtry,
JOHN HURTT, Regiſter.

5

Auguſt 1, 1794.

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